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The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Women's Union members have set up a display on topical feminist issues. See it in the Undergraduate Library for the next two weeks.

RVC no longer independent

by Terry McConnaughey

An administrative decision made by vp academic Eigil Pedersen has deprived Royal Victoria College of its independent status within the McGill community.

The decision, effective June 1, 1979, leaves control of all five residences under the authority of one individual, the director of student housing and residences. This was, as Pedersen told the Daily in an interview, "the official amalgamation of the budgeting of RVC into the same hand as the budgeting of the co-ed residences."

Pedersen said this individual "has the responsibility to see that people are in place to handle admissions, accounting, bookkeeping, etc. for all of them."

RVC, which at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the only women's college associated with McGill, has now been reduced to a stature equivalent to that of the other McGill residences.

"Now the warden of RVC is a director like other residence directors. A lot of alumnae who themselves were at McGill at a time when RVC was *the* college to which all women were attached, feel that we, the administration, are being opportunistic and anti-feminist in emasculating the Royal Victoria College," said Pedersen.

"I'm aware of their feelings. I can't do anything about it."

RVC's present dilemma stems from a period of economic difficulties which began in the 1960s when the residences experienced a period of unpopularity. Since there were not enough RVC residents to justify its maintenance, the original RVC complex was split in half. Half of the college became the new faculty of music. The other half remained the Royal Victoria College.

The split proved tragic. In its new form RVC was a financial failure. Deficits were incurred to the extent that "each girl was being subsidized by almost $1,000 over the fees that she paid," said Pedersen. When the problem failed to rectify itself, a professional consulting firm was hired to assess the situation. Pedersen said the consultants showed that 80 per cent of the deficits resulted from the fact that RVC "could not compete in the buying of food because it did not have the volume to get volume prices."

The consultants recommended in January of last year that all of the residences be run by someone trained in hotel management and food-production rather than by an academic.

Pedersen rejected the idea, saying: "We have a model here where the residences are seen as communities of young scholars. Their leaders should be mature accomplished academics, not hotel people. This is not a hotel."

Thus, the role of the warden of RVC has become, by and large, that of a residence director, but of a residence which, unlike other residences, possesses its own budgeting scheme owing to an endowment granted by Lord Strathcona, the founder of RVC.

Pedersen says, however: "I'm not going to stand by and watch RVC collapse because it spends all of its endowment."

Daily Staff Meeting

Very important staff meeting Thursday at 5:00 p.m. All staff including science writers, weekly people, photographers and sports writers should come.

Profs petition Czech consulate

by Andrew Doty

A delegation of Montreal professors, including McGill professor Charles Taylor, have presented the Czechoslovakian consulate with a petition protesting the recent trial and sentencing of six Charter 77 dissidents.

Consulate officials refused to accept the petition.

"We spoke to a vice-consul who would not give us his name," said Taylor, "and he told us that it was impossible to accept our communication. He directed us to communicate with the embassy in Ottawa."

Charter 77 is a human rights group which monitors violations of the Helsinki Accords. The six Czech dissidents who were tried last week were documenting the Czech government's politically-inspired prosecution of 114 dissidents. These prosecutions, said Taylor, "go against the Czech constitution as well as the Helsinki Accords."

Taylor visited Prague this summer and gave a series of unofficial lectures to "people who had been removed from the university for political reasons." Speaking in private apartments and once in an open field he gained a rare opportunity to see the semi-legal intellectual community at work.

"They are very active. A great deal of work is being done privately. There are tons of historians and philosophers who work in boiler rooms, drive lorries and are forced to take other menial jobs.

"The government is isolated from the people. It has no idea what they think and that's why they are more and more trigger-happy about dissidents," said Taylor.

The Czech dissidents have protested the inadequate insulation of nuclear reactors and recently published a paper detailing the country's economic difficulties.

"The country is deeply demoralized," said Taylor. "It has never recovered from the spring of 1968. The government lives in fear of another Soviet invasion and suppresses any political manifestations."

Although Charter 77 is not a political organization its members have been continually harassed. "Subversion is always the pretext used to prosecute human rights groups," said Taylor.

Service employees stage walkout

by Kim Stephenson

The Service Employees Union of McGill is off on a 24 hour walkout as of seven o'clock this morning.

Picket lines have been set up around the campus and service unions in other universities across the province are also walking out for the day.

Simon Berlin, union negotiator for McGill, said the walkout is designed to get the government moving.

"We have had no salary offer of any kind, not even the half per cent offered to other public service unions. It's time to put pressure on the government," he said.

The walkout will involve 400 McGill employees. Porters, cleaners, cafeteria workers, garage workers and others will all be off the job.

A vote giving the Common Front of Universities a mandate to walk out for two 24 hour periods was taken October 14th.

"We hope the walkout will make the government more serious with its offer," said Berlin.

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Classified

341—APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

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4 1/2 to share with English-speaking student (preferably a girl). Near Henri-Bourassa metro station. Please contact at 381-9452.

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352—HELP WANTED

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361—ARTICLES FOR SALE

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372—LOST AND FOUND

Gold ring lost in Engineering Building washroom with initials B.G. Twenty dollar reward. Please call 342-0606.

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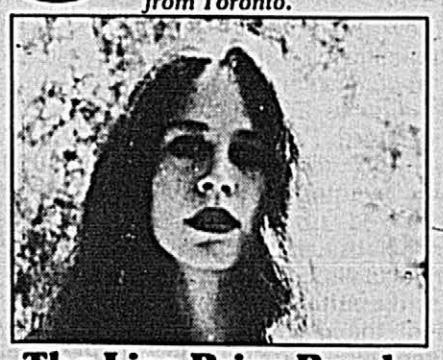

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A history of teacher problems

By Cathy Smith

CUP— Since its inception just over ten years ago, the Quebec CEGEP system has been plagued with strikes, unrest and general union-government upsets. When teachers joined the growing mass of dissatisfied workers two weeks ago and staged a one day work stoppage, many saw the same old pattern resurfacing. Labour leaders too are saying there may be a strike soon, affecting teachers as well as other public servants.

Some people think the teachers are never satisfied that they are abusing contract talks and demanding more every time. But teachers say they are not making unreasonable demands—they think they have the right to maintain what they fought so hard to get.

According to teachers, the new contract proposed by the government takes away many rights and privileges granted in the last contract. Teachers have earned job security, salary indexation and better working conditions, and are not prepared to give these rights up.

In 1972, a common front strike closed down CEGEPs and public schools and slowed down hospitals and other public services. The government settled that dispute by ordering workers back to their jobs and forcing a contract on them. The leaders of the three unions comprising the Common Front were jailed.

The grievances with the 1972 contract carried over into the '75-'76 dispute. Teachers wanted a collective agreement and they would not take no for an answer. Harassment tactics were used by the teachers' union—La Federation Nationale des Enseignants du Quebec (FNEQ)—to slow down operations, thereby showing the government they wanted concrete action. Teachers held rotating sick days, and study sessions and refused to cooperate in clerical tasks.

Right to strike outlawed

At the height of the problems, the government passed Bill 23, to save the school year they said. It outlawed the teachers' right to strike, though workers were also off the job in other areas of the work force, Robert Bourassa's Liberal Party ordered only the teachers back to work. They did not want to risk a possible forfeit of the semester. But the plan backfired.

The Common Front backed up the teachers' protest and the strike began in earnest. Students joined the picket lines to illustrate their support. Upholding the law, the government issued subpoenas to many CEGEP teachers. Teachers held out, though, and refused to return to work. And the government, afraid the term would be lost after all, gave them their contract.

The perserverance had been worth it. When the dust settled, teachers had the biggest salary increase ever and won the benefits that are now "the status quo." The semester was extended several weeks, no credits were forefeited and no one lost money. In November 1977, when the government of Quebec changed hands, the Parti Quebecois withdrew the subpoenas.

Common Front affiliation

As in 1972 and 1976, the teachers are again acting with the Common Front. The Common Front is an umbrella organization grouping the three labour unions of Quebec—the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN), the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Quebec (CEQ) and the Federation des Travailleurs du Quebec (FTQ). Each one of these is composed of smaller unions, which are in turn composed of union locals. Therefore, a CEGEP teacher will belong to a union in the college, which is a member of La Federation Nationale Enseignants (FNEQ), which is a member of the CSN—one of the big three in the Common Front.

The teachers' demands this time around are not much different from those of 1976. Many of the clauses of the '76 contract need tightening, say teachers, since interpretation has led to heated debate over the last three years. But the government offer proposes changes to parts of the old contract and actually reduces the rights of teachers.

"Our demands are basically the same as last time," says Vanier College Teachers' Association Vice-President John Philpot, "but what the government is offering will turn us back ten years".

The government proposals include increased number of hours for teachers, the elimination of salary indexation and reduced input of teachers in the administration of the college. The latter includes the elimination of faculty elections for department coordinator and leaves the nomination and dismissal of the coordinator in the hands of the college. Another area of school government which will be restructured if the government gets its way is the composition of the labour relations board, a forum for union-administration disputes.

Salary indexation is a thorny issue. A balance must be struck, say union leaders, between the salaries of the lowest and highest paid employees. A sliding scale eliminates discrepancies in salaries. Across the Common Front, where the minimum salary request is $265 a week, salary indexation is imperative so as not tl increase the percentage difference between workers. The government wants to eliminate the scale and give the same percentage increase across the board.

In cost of living clauses, a 13.5 per cent loss would be sustained over three years with the government offer, claim teachers. The proposal is a 5.9 per cent cost of living increase in the first year and about five per cent in the subsequent years. However, the government owes the teachers 5.4 per cent from the previous contract so the offer falls considerably short of the six per cent cost of living increase suggested by negotiators for the teachers.

Another problem was apparently solved in the last contract but loose wording led to different interpretations. Teachers understood that 75 per cent of a full course load would be considered full time, and therefore teachers who reached this point would receive all the privileges of full timers. But now the government says the clause means a teacher must teach an entire load to be full time.

The government wants to cut down the number of full time employees and hopes to do so by increasing the requirements for full time status. They also want to bring back hourly paid teaching, abolished under the '76 agreement.

Permanence and job security

Another area of job security is permanence. With permanence, teachers can appeal a dismissal by the college. an outside arbitrator is brought in to insure impartiality. Under the current contract teachers have permanence after two years. They want it reduced to one year.

The government wants to have a blanket clause which allows them to delay permanence indefinitely. Jim Leek, a member of the executive of the John Abbott College Teachers' Association, says teachers now effectively have "probation period" of two years. He says the government proposal would allow for dismissal without explanation or appeal.

While Leek agrees this clause is a "bargaining chip" or expendable point, he feels people misunderstand their demand. Permanence is not automatic contract renewal. The proper procedures must still be followed and teachers do not want the government to have the right to act outside those guidelines.

While not a new demand, teachers are making a request they made in 1976 but did not get: integration of continuing education with day courses. The government is standing firm against the merger, however, and wants evening class teachers to remain outside the framework of FNEQ.

Teachers have been without a contract since June 30 of this year although they can work with the old one until December 31. Negotiations to date have proved futile. Atanas Katrapani, President of the Champlain College Teachers' Association, called the changes in the government's proposed contract "very minor dressing changes."

"On five items we have setbacks of the setbacks," he said. All the union local executives agree—commas were changed, articles were renumbered but nothing new was proposed.

In September, the Common Front took a hard line. After two weeks of supposedly intense negotiations, little progress was made and the Common Front asked their unions to agree to two 24 hour walkouts. While most union locals were ready, the solidarity of the common front lies in its numbers and one wing would not agree to the tactic. Despite the lack of full support, the teachers and hospital workers of the CSN walked out last week.

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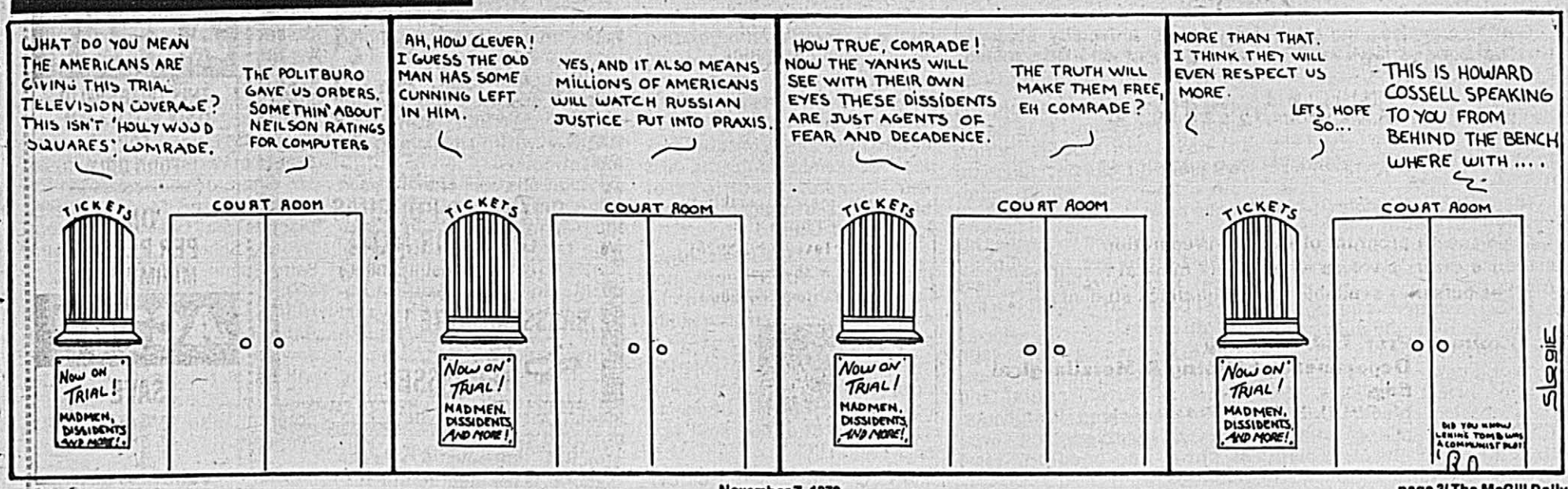
The Insiders



Hyde Park

Hyde Park is free forum for the expression of personal, political, or group opinions on any matter. Any member or members of the McGill community may make submissions to Hyde Park as long as they are not racist, sexist or libelous. Submissions are printed on a first-come first-serve basis. The opinions expressed in Hyde Park do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the ***McGill Daily*** *staff.*

Research on the structure of Modern Greek society presents great difficulties due to the irregularities involved in its growth. It is difficult to understand this structure especially during the inter-war period without a historical retrospection. Since 1830 when the Greek state is formed, after the War of Independence, successive social and political deadlocks prevented the natural development of the Greek society.

On the one hand the modern Greek state of 1830 had to leave out of its boundaries its larger and most vital part. From a total of three-million Greeks, only 700,000 live within free Greece. On the other hand the Greek middle class as well as most of the intellectuals also live outside the boundaries of the free Greek state. Even though in terms of administration the capital of the state is Athens, in reality Constantinople (-Istanbul - the capital of the Ottoman Empire) still remains the actual center of Helenism; a national, religious, economic and cultural center.

Thus on the one hand there exists the free Greek state which consists of poor and agricultural areas with an outdated social structure, and on the other hand there is also the Greek world existing outside free Greece which is richer and has a raised intellectual level and lies either within the Ottoman Empire or on its periphery (Russia, Egypt etc.). What is more important is the role of the Greek middle class which has been developing outside the Greek boundaries, with a retailing character largely dependent on the international imperialist system.

It is exactly this separation of the Greek world that will become an obstacle in its path. In fact during the whole 19th century Greek politics are being determined outside the Greek state, always according to the interests of the foreign powers and the Greek retailing middle class of the diaspora. Especially this latter cosmopolitan class relates its interests with those of British Imperialism and thus (apart from the strategic importance of Greece) the tutelage of the Greeks by the British from about the 19th century until the end of WW II is explained. This situation does not enable the formation of a social and political structure in the Greek society, on a good clean basis.

Arriving at the inter-war period, the social formation of Greece is taking its final shape. The middle class modernization (1909) has preceded, and the Balkan wars (1912) will have doubled, in territory and population, the Greek state. Finally the Asia Minor disaster of 1922 and the exchange of population between Greece and Turkey will lead, for the first time in centuries, to the gathering of Hellenism into its present geographical area. The national aspirations of centuries are given up (death of Megale Idea-Great Ideal-re-establishment of Byzantine Empire with Constantinople as its center), the Greek middle class of the diaspora settle within the national boundries and the structure of Greek society more or less takes its final shape. Thus, the confusion from the separation of the Greek world (Greeks of Greece and of the diaspora) comes to an end.

The industrialization process of the country, which had begun in 1880, will continue now at a faster pace, despite the weakness of the middle class. This becomes possible due to the availability of cheap labour, (i.e.) the refugees from the 1922 Asia Minor disaster (approximately two-million people).

The Greeks of the diaspora, who have now settled within the boundaries of Greece, will influence deeply the development of Greek society. The middle class will assort authority over the oligarchical elements and itself will suffer a differentiation; along with its commercial intermediary section, an industrial one is developing. The working class is strengthened by industrialization, a fact proved by the growth of the Communist Party. At the same time a lower middle class appears which will react severely against the growth of the working class; a characteristic representative of the former is the general I. Metaxas.

A differentiation of all sectors of society is caused by the return of the diaspora Greeks to the country. In contrast with the old Greek society, which was basically agricultural and conservative, this new one, together with part of the northern-Greek hellenism which was incorporated into the Greek state in 1912, was liberal-minded and had a higher educational standard. It is not coincidental that a series of leading Greek intellectuals of the inter-war period came from that part of the country.

Politically the democratic block of the middle class is strengthened, and in 1924 monarchy is abolished and democracy is proclaimed. However a series of military coups, the general political and economic instability, and the foreign intervention will not allow democracy to last. Monarchy will again be restored and, with a coalition between the middle and lower middle classes, together with the support of the army, we arrive at the dictatorship of August 4th., 1936.

When Italy, on the 28th. of October 1940 proclaims war against Greece, the country suffers under a semi-fascist, semi-populist dictatorship, which derives its strength from two sources: one, the palace (which controls the army) and the middle class, traditional allies of British Imperialism. The other is the lower middle class with its representative the dictator-general I. Metaxas, who is favourably disposed towards Musolini's fascism and Hitler's nazism. At the critical moment however Metaxa will be forced to confront and oppose Italian fascism, despite his sympathy towards it, because of two reasons; firstly, the palace and the middle class are still tied to the British interests. Secondly, and most important, because he is afraid of a popular outburst. The Greek people, even though they live under a crude dictatorship, ar deeply attached and devoted to democracy, and they are ill-disposed towards fascism. Under those circumstances the dictator will not dare accept the claims of fascist Italy.

by Stefanos Constandinides
for McGill Hellenic Association

Today

McGill Outing Club:
Open meeting with slide show of fall outings and information on the upcoming Christmas Equipment Extravaganza, at 7:30 p.m. in the Union Ballroom.

McGill Ski Team:
Meeting today at 5 p.m. in Currie Gym room G20 to discuss Ski Sale. Training at 5:15 p.m.

McGill Bicycling Club:
Meeting today 4:30 to 6 p.m. in the Union basement. All members interested in cycling in the Olympic Velodrome are urged to attend.

German Language Students:
Are cordially invited to two hours of German conversation in the German lounge from 12 to 2 p.m.

McGill Referendum Committee:
Regular meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in Union room 302. New recruits are urged to attend.

McGill Film Society:
Meeting tonight in Union room 434 at 5 p.m. All managers MUST attend, all others welcome (new and old members).

The African Queen:
Directed by John Huston with Katherine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart. Sponsored by the McGill Film Society. Admission: $1 in Leacock 132 at 7 and 9:30.

McGill Pre-Law Society (PLUS):
All undergraduate students desiring to enter Law School are invited to the opening meeting of the Pre-Law Ungergraduate Society today in Leacock room 409 at 5 p.m.

Community McGill:
We offer you information on a variety of volunteer activities in Montreal. Monday to Friday 12 to 2 p.m., Union room 406.

Magic:
Players' Theatre presents the magic of Betty Machny, at noon today. Absolutely free.

Amnesty International:
Meeting at 5 p.m. in Union room 425. Al members requested to attend, newcomers welcome!

McGill Figure Skating Club:
Meeting today Currie Gym lounge at 5:30 p.m. All interested club members welcome.

Term Paper Workshop:
Researching in the Social Sciences at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Writing the Term Paper, 3 to 4:30 p.m. in the Undergraduate library workshop room 10. Sign up call 392-4288.

Faculty of Music:
Free Concerts at 8:30 p.m. at 555 Sherbrooke. Hear Kenneth Woodman and Stephen Crisp, pianists play works by Grieg, Dvorak, Schubert, Hummel and Saint-Saëns. Pollack Hall. 209.

Hillel:
Rabbi Meyer Rabinovitz of the Jewish Theological Seminary will be at Hilel today from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. to discuss program alternatives at the seminary.

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Student groups want to be friends

by Denis Gascon

Getting organized and establishing good relations with l'Association National des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) will be the top priorities of the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) this year.

Nine RAEU delegates assembled at Concordia this weekend to discuss policy and elaborate their stand on the ANEQ issue.

RAEU used to be a subunit of ANEQ until it officially split away this October.

"Nothing we do goes against any of ANEQ's policies. We have nothing against ANEQ," RAEU's coordinating committee member, Benoit Laurin told the *Daily*.

"We only want to offer a service to university students' associations who have refused to join the national association.

"We do not want to split the student movement. It is better to have two bodies which represent all Quebec students rather than one which represents no one."

Laurin said that while the two organizations are not fighting each other "relations have never been that good. It is a link 'd'égal à égal."

RAEU plans a long term campaign to promote the academic, cultural, social and financial concerns of students. It has, however, adopted several short and medium term priorities.

"In the short term, we will center our action on organizing the association, forming strong students' bodies and working on the Angers report on the future of universities.

"Medium term concerns include academic problems and the financial conditions of students and students' services," said Laurin.

Because RAEU "has other fish to fry" RAEU does not intend to get involved in ANEQ's loans and bursaries program this autumn.

"We have other priorities now. However, we might form a common front if their demands and means of action suit us," said Laurin.

ANEQ executive member Jean Latraverse said ANEQ was happy to see RAEU getting to work.

Although disagreements still exist on policies and means of action, ANEQ considers RAEU's willingness a good indication.

."Relations are now based more on cooperation rather than aggressiveness like they were before," said Latraverse.

ANEQ, though, still thinks duality in the student movement is a bad thing. It would prefer to see RAEU as a section of the national association.

Both associations agreed that in the long term, a united student movement, whether as a unified body or as a superstructure capping the associations, is the ideal solution.

Disinvestment is the wrong idea, says engineer

by Michel Sheppard

People who pressure Western corporations to divest themselves of their financial holdings in South Africa have the wrong idea according to a McGill mining engineering professor.

Paul White, a graduate of Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University and McGill, says individuals concerned about racial tensions in South Africa must think of the logical consequences of disinvestment. According to White, what the country needs now is a sustained economic growth in order to incorporate the black urban population into the labor market.

"Economic growth in the range of 5 to 6 per cent per year is necessary to create sufficient jobs," he said. South Africa is short of qualified people and the only place they can come from is the black community or the coloured or the Asian community."

White believes the selection of South Africa as a target for Western wrath stems from "a collective guilt about previous treatment of minority groups in their own society."

He added, however, that legislation passed by the Nationalist party since its arrival in power in 1948 was a mistake.

"They were putting up a big target which is coming back to haunt them years later," White said.

"The restriction of social interplay, job reservation, the prevention of social contact and intermarriage have created a situation which cannot be tolerated.

"As a young man I never could visualize the maintenance of minority control over the majority. Change must be forthcoming but it must be controlled change not explosive change.

"People have to understand it isn't simply a black-white problem," he said.

White says the foreseeable future is not in the least static, but first the West must make the effort to comprehend the complexity of South African society.

"There are nine major tribal units, large units of Coloureds (mixed) and Asians and the two entities of European origin: the English and the Afrikaans groups. These units have been coexisting for centuries."

If the tribal communities are ever to improve the economic situation in the black territories education must precede self-government, says White.

He sees the separate development of each tribe as a stepping-stone to greater cooperation in the future when "a new generation takes over that can eventually decide to recombine the territories in a confederation or, ultimately, in a complete union."

At the moment, however, White cannot conceive of a "one man, one vote" system because of the nature of tribal differences.

"The Zulus are an extremely aggressive people. The other tribes know jolly well the Zulus could overpower them" in a multiracial society at the moment, he said.

White also feels there is an immediate need to deal with the problem of urban blacks. "The new generation has no allegiance to its lost tribal identity," he said. The townships are a veritable "melting pot" whose members must be accommodated.

"The major decision facing authorities is the incorporation of the black urban population into White society with full equality and, yes, universal suffrage." The urban component in the black South African mosaic has a nature so distinct, in fact that White calls them "the 14th unit" or entity of South Africa.

Disinvestment will not help these people, he says. It will reduce economic growth, not negate it and it will only aggravate the present situation by "accentuating unemployment, tension and creating polarization and lack of flexibility."

The problem according to Professor White is not how to bring about the economic collapse of the system, leaving an insurmountable vacuum as exists in many independant African nations, but rather how to "insure a more equal distribution."

He recommends pressure as an inducement for political change. But he also believes that South Africa should be accepted back into the international community as a full-fledged partner. This would serve as a powerful incentive to make changes and would allow South Africa's young people to meet with their peers and to communicate openly about problems and common concerns, he said.

White sees the racial barriers breaking down so fast he says it's almost impossible to believe it's the same country. Letting South Africa back into the world forum could only accelerate progress, said White.

"The stick has been used for 20 years; there has to be a carrot."

Foreign students' health plan could have been cheaper

by Anita Schapiro

Every non-Canadian student at McGill received a pink card along with his student fees account. This pink card tells him he has been assessed for either $135 or $270 in insurance fees for the '79-'80 academic year—a jump of $15 and $30 respectively for single students and students with spouses or dependents plans over what he was originally billed for.

The foreign students' insurance fee is obligatory—all non-Canadians at McGill must enroll (except those on diplomatic visas). This year, that holds for nearly 2,000 students; McGill has the largest foreign student population of any Canadian university. The insurance carrier used by McGill is Global Obligatory, represented by the John Ingle Agency of Toronto. Since affected students have no say in the matter of choosing the policy, why has McGill chosen this one for them? And why couldn't a lid be kept on the '79-'80 fees, especially after they were initially announced to be the same as last year's fees?

These questions are the particular concern of Joann Muller, the Student Liaison working out of the Dean of Students office in the Powell Building. The Ingle Agency was chosen back in '73, she explained, because it then had the most extensive experience in dealing with group insurance, and offered the most comprehensive coverage. The policy covers everything from psychiatry to radiology to alcohol and drug abuse treatment, 24 hours a day, all year, anywhere in the world—comprehensive indeed. But why an after the fact price increase? And what can foreign students expect in terms of health insurance costs in coming years?

The Ingle Agency claims that because of the high level of claims activity at McGill, the fee had to be upped; payments out for medical expenses incurred by McGill students were exceeding total premiums collected. And because of a kind of "devil and Daniel Webster" deal made a few years back with the agency, McGill was locked in. University officials had to go along with the increase, and in fact battled it down from a proposed $148 and $296 fee package.

According to Muller, because Ingle had served McGill reliably for several years, they were given what is in effect the "right to first refusal" in the annual spring bidding session. When two or three potential agencies put in bids, Ingle would be given 30 days to match or better each one. In past years, Ingle was a low bidder and promised the best coverage. On top of a broad range of medical services, the Ingle policy provides for repatriation (the sending back of a corpse to country of citizenship), provision for airfare for patients with medical or physical problems and companions for travel, and a life insurance rider. A single extraordinary case is reported to have required $65,000 coverage which was paid out by the agency.

But this year, that 30-day clause became the bête-noire of the entire competitive bidding process. Every time a new company put in a bid, another 30 days had to be tacked on so that Ingle could review it. The assessing period became extremely drawn out. This year, when a second company made a very appealing bid, McGill found itself in a tight spot. The advantages it had to offer were a Montreal office, representatives on campus to deal directly with students, the immediate receipt upon payment of a plastic health I.D. card (as opposed to the present paper ones which take about 60 days to arrive)—i.e., the elimination of much red tape. However, there was insufficient time to do an item-for-item match of the two policies. And the University surmised that if McGill had as high claims activity as Ingle had found it did, the new company would not be able to hold the prices down either for the following year.

Muller conceded that it was "a very touchy issue." While the Ingle Agency is impersonal and plagued by red tape snares, it is large, diverse, and acquainted with McGill. What Muller would most like to see is an upgrading of the student services that go along with the foreign student health plan, meaning elimination of delays in receiving I.D. cards and payments out, while maintaining the most reasonable and comprehensive policy possible. This year, McGill will be looking for outside options. A special student senate subcommittee—the Committee on the Coordination of Student Services—will start entertaining bids early in order to avoid the kind of concession by default and last minute changes that occurred this past year.

continued from page 3

Strike mandate likely

Now it looks like the Common Front may get the general strike mandate. Common action, such as a strike of 190,000 workers cannot be ignored by the government. Leek thinks the action will be "extremely effective since the Common Front covered almost all the services the public uses."

Will teachers be on strike soon? It's very likely. They are hopeful, too, that it will not go on long but they are confident a strike will be effective.

"We're going to win a contract in the next month", says Philpot.

Exxon on the run

MADISON, WISC. (CHE)—Forcing their way into offices at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, student protesters chased three recruiters from the Exxon Corporation off campus.

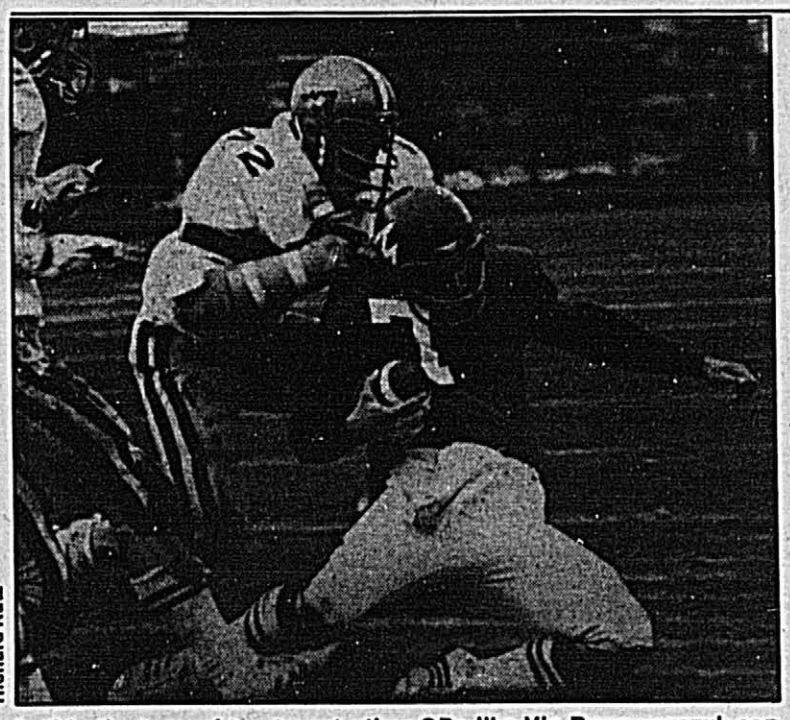
University police escorted the recruiters to a waiting van, a university spokesman said. No arrests were made, and no injuries were reported.

Exxon recruiting interviews scheduled for the next day were canceled.

The incident followed a rally at which 300 protesters denounced nuclear power and oil-company profits, the university spokesman said.

The rally was part of a national "Oil Protest Day", organized by the Campaign for Lower Energy Prices to pressure the government to reimpose price controls on domestic crude oil and natural gas.

Who is taking the "C" out of the CFL?



Richard Katz

Is this the type of treatment other QBs like Vic Pywowarczuk can expect from the CFL biggies?

by John Brazill

If Canadian college football is looking for any shoulders to cry on, it had better not try the sloped ones of the Canadian Football League's shakers and movers. The economics of professional football in Canada place the CFL at odds with the improvement of the Canadian college game.

According to Charlie Baillie, coach of the McGill Redmen and a former player with the Alouettes, the CFL hinders the development of Canadian-trained players in the pros and at the college level.

The CFL's sponsorship of Canadian players to U.S. schools inflicts the most damage on the college game. "They always take the cream off the top," Baillie emphasized. This past year, the Als helped place two French-Canadians, Pierre Lord and Luc Tousignat, both at Fairmount State in West Virginia. Had Lord and Tousignat stayed at home and played for Université du Québec à Trois-Riviéres this year, their team would have been much more competitive and the league better balanced. This CFL practice lowers the natural competitive level which would evolve if those players stayed put.

While he insists that great talent will be recognized, Baillie points to the Jamie Bone case as a clear-cut example of discrimination against Canadians by the CFL. Bone was a quarterback at the University of Western Ontario who took the CFL to court, claiming that the "15th man import rule" discriminated against Canadian quarterbacks.

Bone lost the court battle on the grounds that the rule does not specify that the extra import must be a quarterback, but in practice that is always the case. After all, it is just coincidence that all nine CFL teams happen to have American QBs as their designated imports.

Finally, Baillie adds that the CFL does not do enough to improve the game technically, noting that the league is slack in helping with instructional clinics at all levels of the sport.

This might be all well and good from a college coach's perspective, but in the pros they whistle a different tune.

Bob Geary, the Als general

Richard Katz

Baillie: Taking the cream off the top

manager from Point St. Charles, insists that it is the paying public who demand that the CFL send players stateside.

"If we can't beat Regina by 30 points they're booing us off of the field," he pointed out." Let's face it, if you wanted to be a Guy Lafleur in hockey, you wouldn't start your career in Georgia. We've got to play the best we can." Geary went on to mention that a roster size of 33 makes it almost impossible to overlook the more polished and skilled US-trained players.

About the Jamie Bone case, Geary feels that had Bone had enough talent, he would have made it in the CFL. "We just can't afford to have a boy take three or four years to learn a position."

Geary also added that the most glaring example of injustice occurs because of the "American-Canadian ratio", when an American is cut ahead of a less talented Canadian.

Regarding the clinics, Geary was emphatic in stating that anyone who calls the Alouettes and asks for assistance, always receives a positive reply.

* * *

When Toronto was granted a franchise in the WFL and went on to sign Larry Csonka, Paul Warfield and Jim Klick, the CFL team owners wailed that the signings and the team would lead to the destruction of the "Canadian Game". Pleading nationalist pride, which up to that time had been hidden in their pocketbooks, the owners demanded and received Parliamentary legislation prohibiting the team from Canadian soil.

All this from a league which practised discrimination against young Canadian athletes in many ways. It even permitted the innocent slaughter of Canadians on punt returns by outlawing blocking on third down punts (since revoked). No coach would chance losing a valuable American as a punt returner, and Bishop's Ron Perowne was forced out of football by two concussions incurred while running back punts.

Discrimination persists today. Salaries of Canadians playing the game are drastically less than Americans. If the CFL considers itself a "national institution", then it must show more respect and work to improve the Canadian content of the game in the pros and at the college level.

Tennis squad loses by a lob to Laval

by Ace Baseline

The McGill men's tennis team lost its first dual meet in four outings last weekend as they dropped a 5-4 decision to the Université de Laval Rouge et Or. The encounter was a nail-biter as the outcome wasn't decided until the third set of the final match.

In singles action, McGill number one Neal Rockowitz put up a tough fight but came up short as he lost 6-4, 6-1, to Denis Deschenes.

Richard Yanofsky, however, scored a big point for McGill as he toughed-out a 7-5, 3-6, 6-2 win over the experienced Jacques Bordeleau. Yanofsky, whose game has improved dramatically with the addition of an underspin backhand and a solid net game, found himself trailing 2-0 in the final set before running off six straight games to record his best victory in his three years on the McGill team.

Number four Chris Nimptsch wasn's as lucky as he lost 7-6, 6-2 to Louis Despres.

The McGill team showed its superior depth in recording easy victories in the last two singles matches. Benjy Eliasoph creamed Guy Fournier 6-1, 6-1, while Rick Boudreau ran roughshod over Nick St. Cyr 6-0, 6-0.

With the two squads tied 3-3 after the singles, the doubles was to prove decisive. Boudreau and Nimptsch easily won their match over their outgunned rivals, Fournier and St. Cyr 6-2, 6-3, while Rockowitz and Shamie played a tough first set but eventually lost 7-5, 6-1 to the fine doubles combo of Deschenes and Desjardins.

In the final doubles match Yanofsky and Eliasoph won the first set 7-5, largely due to the strength of their powerful topspin groundstrokes that kept the Laval duo of Bordeleau and Despres at bay. However, their failure to take command at the net and their reluctance to poach cost them as they dropped the last two sets 6-3, 6-2.

The final determinant in the outcome of the match was the superior preparation of the Laval squad. Coach Butch Staples is hoping the McGill squad will be in fine form this weekend as the team travels to Quebec City to participate in the "Tournoi Rouge et Or" which will determine the QUAA winner. As well as McGill and the host Laval squad, other teams in the competition will be Université de Montréal, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, as well as two American schools, Providence College and Concordia College of New York.

REDMEN

The doggedly intrepid McGill Redmen hockey team faces-off tonight in the valiant quest for win number one against Plattsburgh State. Game time is at 7:30 p.m. McConnell Winter Stadium.

HOCKEY

McGill SportsShorts

36th MAAA Tourney

The MAAA held its 36th Annual International Squash Tournament this past weekend. Of the 16 positions open for women's competition the

Squash

McGill Women's Squash team held 5.

those competing were: Rita Hurley, team captain, Ann English, Sue Rosenschein, Debbie white, and Diane O'Hara.

Both Sue and Rita made it past the first rounds in A ladder competition. They lost their second set and went on to the consolation ladder. Rita reached the quarter-finals and Sue the finals where she came in second.

The team started regular inter-city competition Monday night against the Université de Montréal. They won one of their four matches, which gives them one point or rubber.

The winning club gets one rubber per match as well as two rubbers for winning the meet. A club's standing in the league

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depends on their total rubbers, and don't ask us where they got that scoring system. The next meet is at the Cavendish Club, Monday Nov. 12.

New members are always welcome to join the club. Meetings are held on the courts Monday nights, 7:00 for advanced players, 7:45 for intermediate and beginners. Two hour instructionals are offered on Mondays and Fridays with the renowned Harald Martin. For more information on Club activities check the bulletin board between courts 2 and 3 or call Anne at 286-0789.

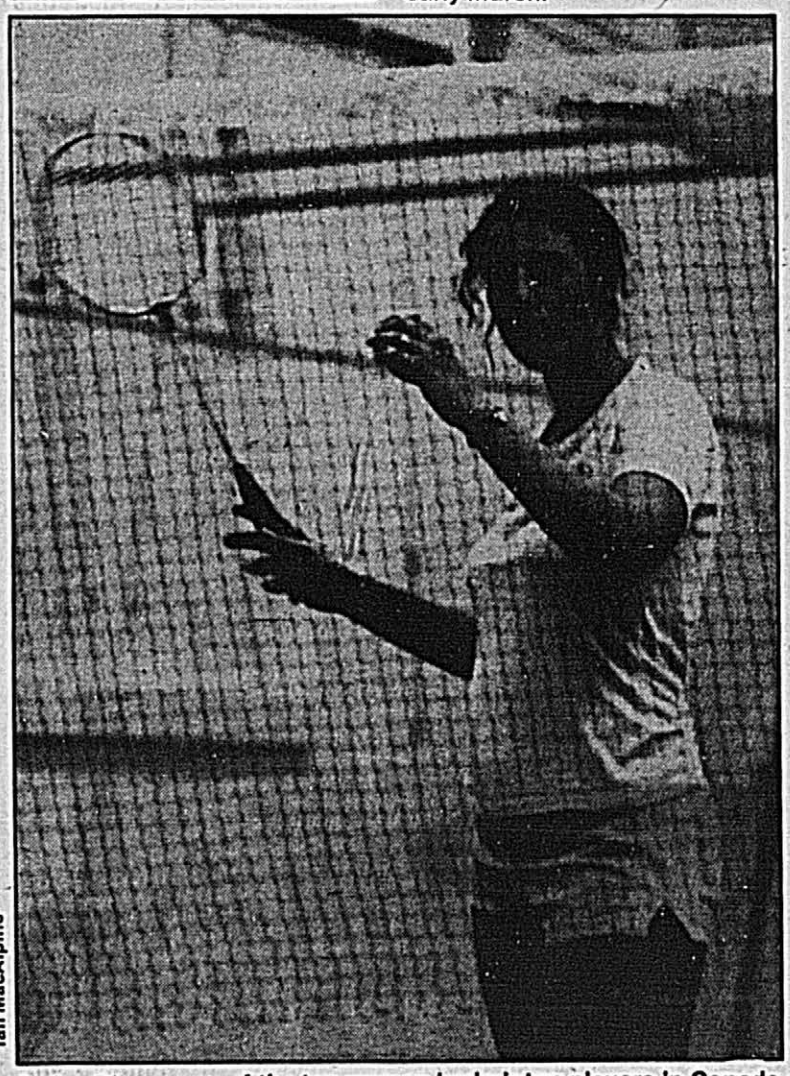
Badminton

The men's varsity team looked impressive in defeating Concordia on Saturday afternoon at Currie Gym. The team that was third in the QUAA last year showed its improvement by winning 12 out of 18 games from the Concordia team that finished second in the QUAA last year.

The women's team, QUAA champs in '77-'78, and '78-'79, played consistently in taking eight games out of ten from the Con women.

The mixed doubles team obliterated Con, in sweeping nine out of nine games.

The QUAA championships will be held at the Currie Gym in early March.



Ian MacAlpine

Helen Binns, one of the top women badminton players in Canada, will be returning to McGill in December.

Synchro Swim

The McGill Marlinettes, intercollegiate synchro swim team, held their first competition this past weekend with six teams participating: Queen's, SUNY-Plattsburgh, University of Vermont, Université de Montréal, CEGEP St. George de Beauce, and McGill.

The novice figures event was won by Mary Jackson of Queen's, second and third places were taken by Julie Poulin and Brigette Veilleux respectively, both of St. G. de B., and both entered in their first competition. McGill's Ann Nordin and Margaret Ballantyne finished fifth and sixth.

The senior figures event was controlled by the powerful Queen's swimmers as they placed the top three positions, Montrealer Cathryn Black finishing first. Jane Sly of the Marlinettes was fifth.

The routine event was won by the UVM trio, with the Marlinettes, Marg Ballantyne, Linda Cadloff, Ann Nordin, Susan Slaughter, Jane Sly and Carolyn Sly, coming in a close second.

The next competition is Nov. 10, Weston Pool, 555-B Sherbrooke St. W. at 11 a.m.

Swimming

Two place in nationals

The McGill men's and women's swim teams fared well in the first meet of the season at the Laval Invitational.

Lester Jackson performed exceptionally well for the men's team as he qualified for the nationals in two individual areas: the 100 m. butterfly (1:00.84) and the 200 m. butterfly (2:15.00).

Ginette Ladouceur was the star of the women's team, as she qualified for the nationals in three individual competitions: the 100 m. backstroke (1:10.82), the 200 I.M. (2:35.01), and the 200 m. backstroke (2:36.26).

Another strong performance came from Bill Emery, who was four seconds off of the national standard in the 400 m. freestyle. Rick Delahuntly, Judy Kiesel and Martine Hermes also swam good meets. The team finished second in a field of three.

continued from page 4

Film-maker's Film-maker: English dept. film at 3 p.m. in FDAA: Jean Renoir's *Une Partie de campagne* (English subtitles).

continued from page 2

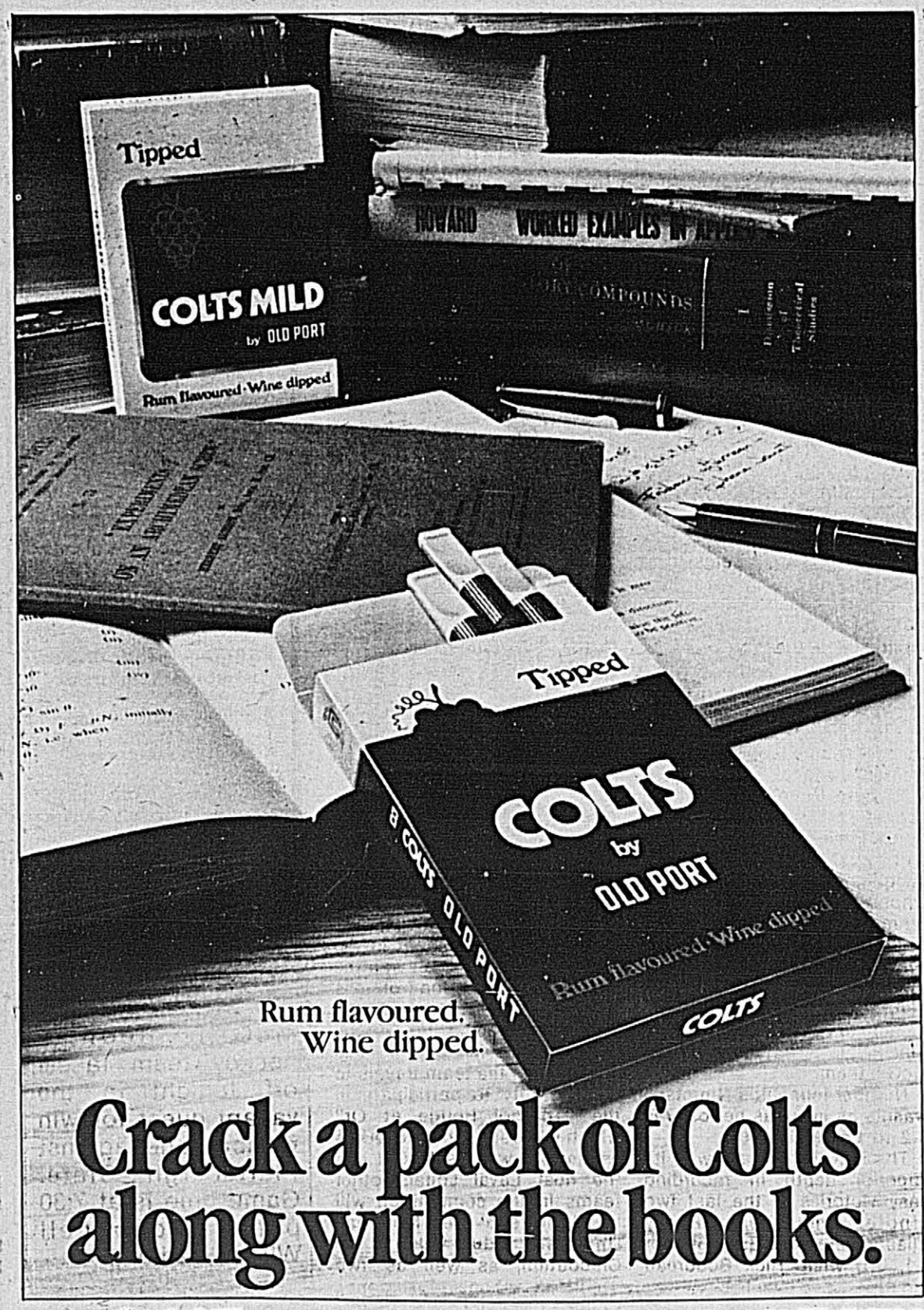
Lost: One gold-plated pen stamped "Financial group of Kuwait" bequeathed by deceased relative. High sentimental value attached. Finder will be rewarded an amount greater than pen's value. Call Jeff at 481-8028.

374—PERSONAL

ATTENTION LADIES — young professional B-M, new to the Midwest area, in mid-20s, would like to meet lady, any race/or nationality, age 18 to 35, for friendship or companionship. Write PO Box 1213 Peoria, Illinois 61654.

385—NOTICES

Want to Rap with a Rabbi? Call Rabbi Hausman 341-3580.



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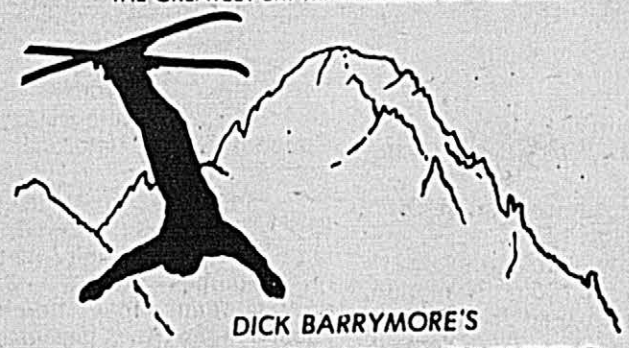

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1247 McGill College.

McGILL **ARTS & SCIENCE** A.S.U.S. Meeting of
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Friday, November 9th, at 3:00 pm
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